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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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WITHROW & TERRANOVA, P.L.L.C. 100 REGENCY FOREST DRIVE SUITE 160 CARY, NC 27518			EXAMINER	GAY, SONIA L
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/824,039	Applicant(s) SYLVAIN, DANY
	Examiner SONIA GAY	Art Unit 4183

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/30/2005
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

1. Claims 18 -21 and 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. As written, claim 18 is a dependent method claim of claim 17 which is an apparatus claim (a personal communication device), claims 19 -21 are dependent method claims of claim 1 which is an apparatus claim (a personal communication device), and claims 41 -42 are dependent system claims of claim 22 which is a method claim (a method for supporting a plurality of packet communication clients in a personal communication device). Each of the aforementioned claims is rendered indefinite due to their dual invention claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 7-10, 12 - 14, 19- 23, 28-31, 33 – 35, and 40- 42 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37

CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention “by another”; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

For claims 1, 19, 22, and 40, Jones et al. discloses a personal communication device (multi-mode mobile station- **Fig. 2** 10 and column 1 lines 47 - 48) and a method for supporting a communication client in a personal communication device (column 1 lines 58 – 61), comprising: at least one packet communication interface (**Fig. 1** 14 and column 4 lines 30 – 38); a control system (**Fig. 1** 30) associated with at least one packet communication interface (column 5 lines 48 – 58) and providing a packet communication client (SIP user agent – column 4 lines 47 -49) for facilitating packet communications (**Fig. 1** 14 and column 8 lines 57 – 60) ; and, establishing packet communications with the packet communication client via at least one packet communication interface (column 8 lines 52 – 60; column 10 lines 14 - 21).

Yet, Jones et al. fails to teach that the personal communication device provides a plurality of communication clients which are associated with unique IDs, Session Internet Protocol (SIP) IDS, for facilitating packet communications with the plurality of packet communication clients

and establishing packet communications with each of the plurality of packet communication clients via the at least one packet communication interface, the packet communication clients associated with a corresponding one of the IDs.

However, Khartabil discloses the following: a SIP-enabled terminal including a mobile phone (**Fig. 1** 118B and column 4 lines 10 - 18) that has a SIP stack (**Fig. 2** 206) that communicates with multiple clients on the SIP-enabled terminal (**Fig. 2** 200, 210, 212, 214 and column 4 lines 60 -67) for the purpose of providing and simultaneously operating multiple client applications on the SIP enabled terminal (column 1 lines 39 -41, 56 – 58; column 5 lines 66 - column 6 line 2); and, the communication clients are associated with unique IDs, or SIP IDs (network port- **Fig. 2** and column 6 lines 12 – 20, 33 – 51; **Fig. 3** 314, 330) for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the SIP-enabled terminal and the network (**Fig. 3** and column 7 lines 54 – column 8 line 14; **Fig. 4** and column 32 – 52)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. wherein the SIP protocol stack as disclosed in Jones et al. (**Fig. 1** 14) is connected to a plurality of communication clients which correspond to unique, SIP IDs for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the communication device as disclosed in Jones et al. and the packet network.

For claims 2 and 23, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses a user interface associated with the control system wherein the user interface and the control system are adapted to cooperate to provide a single interface for each of

the plurality of packet communication clients (Jones: **Fig. 1** 36 and column 5 lines 59 – column 6 line 2).

For claims 9 and 30, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses the first of the plurality of packet communication clients is associated with a personal communication ID and a second of the plurality of packet communication clients is associated with a business related ID (Jones: column 3 lines 32 – 38, 46 - 53).

For claims 10 and 31, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses wherein the at least one packet communication interface facilitates wireless communications (Jones: **Fig. 1** 14, 16, 20, 24; column 3 lines 61 – 67).

For claims 12 and 33, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses a cellular communication interface associated with the control system (Jones: **Fig. 1** 12, 18, 22 and column 4 lines 1 -11), the control system further adapted to provide a cellular communication client associated with at least one cellular directory number (Jones: mobile directory number, MDN - column 6 lines 45 – 52) (Jones: column 4 lines 48 -58) and establish cellular communications via the cellular communication interface (Jones: column 6 lines 42 – 52; column 10 lines 44 - 51).

For claims 13 and 34, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses a non-packet communication interface associated with the control system (Jones: **Fig. 1** 12, 18, 22 and column 2 lines 41 – 49; column 6 lines 16 - 19), the control system further adapted to provide at least one –non-packet communication client associated with a directory number (Jones: mobile directory number , MDN – column 6 lines 45 – 52)(Jones: column 4 lines 48 – 58) and establish non-packet communications via the non-packet

communication interface (Jones: **Fig. 1** 12, 18, 22 and column 2 lines 41 – 57; column 4 lines 3 – 5; column 6 lines 42 – 52; column 6 lines 42 - 52).

For claims 14 and 35, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses a user interface associated with the control system (Jones: **Fig. 1** 36 and column 5 lines 59 – 60) wherein the user interface and the control system are adapted to cooperate to provide a common interface for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client (Jones: column 5 lines 48 - column 6 line 2).

For claims 20 and 41, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses that the different ones of the packet communication sessions are established through different access points at different locations (Jones: column 2 lines 60 – column 3 line 12, 46 - 50; column 7 lines 33 – 40).

For claims 21 and 42, Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses that each of the plurality of packet communication clients may initiate and terminate communication sessions (Jones: column 8 lines 61 - column 9 line 6).

3. Claims 3 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil, and further in view of Ramalho et al. (US 6,999,763).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach that the user selects certain of the plurality of packet communication clients that are active at any given time.

However, Ramalho et al. discloses the following: a mobile device (**Fig. 1** 12) that supports concurrent registrations of different communication clients (wireless personalities –

column 5 lines 54 – 65) (column 2 lines 39 – 52) wherein the user selects certain of the plurality of communication clients that are active at any time (column 3 lines 64 – column 4 lines 8; column 6 lines 5 – 19) for the purpose of providing and managing wireless services from one or many service providers to a single wireless interface (column 1 lines 54- 67; column 4 lines 9 - 32)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the inventions as disclosed in Ramalho et al. so that the user selects certain of the plurality of packet communications that are active at any given time in the communication device as disclosed by Jones et al. for the purpose of accessing and managing the multi-line, multi-client wireless packet communication services that are available to the communication device through one or many service providers and their corresponding communication clients.

4. Claims 4 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Ramalho et al. (US 6,999,763).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the control system storing certain communication information associated with the packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients into a common database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface.

However, Ramalho et al. discloses a control system that combines certain communication information associated with different communication clients into a common database (memory - Fig. 2 40 and column 5 lines 47 – 65) and makes the communication information available to a

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user via the user interface (column 6 lines 35 – 39; column 8 lines 24 - 41) for the purpose of accessing and managing wireless services from one or many service providers in a single wireless interface (column 1 lines 54- 67; column 4 lines 9 – 32; column 8 lines 41 -50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the inventions as disclosed in Ramahlo et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device as disclosed in Jones et al. contains a common database for combining certain communication information for each of the plurality of packet communication clients for the purpose of providing access to communication information for each of the communication clients through the user interface.

5. Claims 5 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Benco et al. (US 2005/0170854).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the control system storing certain communication information associated with the packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication into a separate database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface.

However, Benco et al. discloses the following: a wireless network that stores certain communication information associated with multiple directory numbers (DNs) of a multi-line mobile device into separate databases (**Abstract; Fig. 1** 28, 30, 36 and [0023]) for the purpose of providing distinct and independent wireless service to each number of a single mobile device ([0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the invention as disclosed in Benco et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device as disclosed in Jones et al. contains separate databases for storing communication information such as voice messages for each of the plurality of packet communication clients exclusive/inclusive of the at least one non-packet communication client for the purpose of maintaining distinct and independent services for each of the communication clients.

6. Claims 6 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724), in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Ramalho et al. (US 6,999,763), and further in view of Benco et al. (US 2005/0170854).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the combining certain of communication information associated with the packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients into a common database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface.

However, Ramalho et al. discloses a control system that combines communication information associated with different communication clients into a common database (memory - Fig. 2 40 and column 5 lines 47 – 65) and makes the communication information available to a user via the user interface (column 6 lines 35 – 39; column 8 lines 24 - 41) for the purpose of accessing and managing wireless services from one or many service providers in a single wireless interface (column 1 lines 54- 67; column 4 lines 9 – 32; column 8 lines 41 -50).

Moreover, Benco et al. discloses a wireless network that combines certain of communication information associated with multiple directory numbers (DNs) of a multi-line

mobile device in a common database (**Fig. 1 22; Fig. 2 28, 29 and [0027][0029][0030]**) for the purpose of providing distinct and independent wireless service to each number in a multi-line mobile device ([0019]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the inventions as disclosed in Ramahlo et al. and Benco et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device as disclosed in Jones et al. contains a common database for combining certain or certain of communication information for each of the plurality of packet communication clients for the purpose of providing access to communication information for each of the communication clients through the user interface.

7. Claims 7 and 28 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Sagi et al.(US 2004/0264410).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach that the control system registers each of the plurality of packet communication clients with at least one service node.

However, Sagi et al. discloses the following: a public number that is assigned to be used by communication device in the WLAN terminates on a server node (enterprise server- **Fig. 1 12**) for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the communication device with an associated packet ID (public number or SIP URL – **Fig. 2 229; [0027]**); and, the control system(controller – **Fig. 2 205**) registers the packet communication device with a service node

(enterprise server - **Fig. 1 12**) through a SIP registrar (**Fig. 3 321**), a component of the service node, for the purpose of placing a voice over Internet Protocol call ([0037]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the invention as disclosed in Sagi et al. wherein the service node or enterprise server is located in a work or home WLAN as disclosed in Jones et al and each of the packet communication clients are registered to the one service node or enterprise server for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the clients and the one WLAN.

8. Claims 8 and 29 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Sagi et al.(US 2004/0264410).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach that the control system registers each of the plurality of packet communication clients with at least one service node.

However, Sagi et al. discloses the following: a public number that is assigned to be used by communication device in the WLAN terminates on a server node (enterprise server- **Fig. 1 12**) for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the communication device with an associated packet ID (public number or SIP URL – **Fig. 2 229**; [0027]); and, the control system(controller – **Fig. 2 205**) registers the packet communication device with a service node (enterprise server - **Fig. 1 12**) through a SIP registrar (**Fig. 3 321**), a component of the service node, for the purpose of placing a voice over Internet Protocol call ([0037]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the invention as disclosed in Sagi et al. wherein the service node or

enterprise server is located in each of the work or home WLANs as disclosed in Jones et al and each of the packet communication clients are registered to a different one of a work or home based service node or enterprise server for the purpose of facilitating packet communications between the clients and the different WLANs.

9. Claims 11 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Brown (Wireless Will Rule Eventually, 12/11/01).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above and further discloses that the communication device may be a personal digital assistant (PDA) that can send and receive voice, data, graphics, video, and other media (column 2 lines 33 - 38) in a packet network. Yet, Jones et al. fails to teach that the at least one packet communication interface facilitates wired communication.

However, Brown discloses that PDAs can use Ethernet cables and devices that slide or plug onto the PDA for the purpose of accessing the Internet (paragraph 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. with the invention as disclosed in Brown so that the communication device, comprising a PDA as disclosed in Jones et al., has a slot for a device uses Ethernet cables for the purpose of providing a wired connection to the Internet.

10. Claims 15 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710),, and further in view of Ramalho et al. (US 6,999,763).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the control system combining certain communication information associated with the packet and non-packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients or the packet and non-packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client into a common database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface wherein the communication information includes at least one of the group consisting of call logs, messages, contact information, and directory information.

However, Ramalho et al. discloses the control system combining certain communication information associated with different communication clients into a common database (memory - **Fig. 2** 40 and column 5 lines 47 – 65) and making the communication information available to a user via the user interface (column 6 lines 35 – 39; column 8 lines 24 - 41) for the purpose of accessing and managing wireless services from one or many service providers in a single wireless interface (column 1 lines 54- 67; column 4 lines 9 – 32; column 8 lines 41 -50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the invention as disclosed in Ramahlo et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device disclosed in Jones et al. contains a common database for combining certain communication information for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client for the purpose of providing access to select communication information for each of the communication clients through the user interface.

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11. Claims 16 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Benco et al. (US 2005/0170854).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the control system storing certain communication information associated with the packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication into a separate database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface.

However, Benco et al. discloses the following: a wireless network that stores certain communication information associated with multiple directory numbers (DNs) of a multi-line mobile device into separate databases (**Abstract; Fig. 1** 28, 30, 36 and [0023]) for the purpose of providing distinct and independent wireless service to each number of a single mobile device ([0019]);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the invention as disclosed in Benco et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device disclosed in Jones et al. contains separate databases for storing communication information for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client for the purpose of maintaining distinct and independent services for each of the communication clients.

12. Claims 17 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710),, and further in view of further in view of Ramalho et al. (US 6,999,763), and further in view of Benco et al. (US 2005/0170854).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach the control system combining certain of communication information associated with the packet and non-packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients or the packet and non-packet communications for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client into a common database and make the communication available to a user via the user interface wherein the communication information includes at least one of the group consisting of call logs, messages, contact information, and directory information.

However, Ramalho et al. discloses a control system that combines communication information associated with different communication clients into a common database (memory - Fig. 2 40 and column 5 lines 47 – 65) and makes the communication information available to a user via the user interface (column 6 lines 35 – 39; column 8 lines 24 - 41) for the purpose of accessing and managing wireless services from one or many service providers in a single wireless interface (column 1 lines 54- 67; column 4 lines 9 – 32; column 8 lines 41 -50).

Moreover, Benco et al. discloses a wireless network that combines certain of communication information associated with multiple directory numbers (DNs) of a multi-line mobile device in a common database (Fig. 1 22; Fig. 2 28, 29 and [0027][0029][0030]) for the purpose of providing distinct and independent wireless service to each number in a multi-line

mobile device ([0019]) wherein the communication information includes one of the group consisting of call logs, messages, contact information, and directory information ([0023]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the inventions as disclosed in Ramalho et al. and Benco et al. wherein the data storage of the communication device disclosed in Jones et al. contains a common database for combining certain of communication information for each of the plurality of packet communication clients and the at least one non-packet communication client for the purpose of providing access to select communication information for each of the communication clients through the user interface.

13. Claims 18 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Jones et al. (US 7,277,724) in view of Khartabil (US 7,039,710), and further in view of Benco et al. (US 2005/0170854).

Jones et al. in view of Khartabil discloses the claimed invention above, but fails to teach that the communication information includes at least one of the group consisting of call logs, messages, contact information, and directory.

Moreover, Benco et al. discloses that the communication information includes one of the group consisting of call logs, messages, contact information, and directory information ([0023]) for the purpose of managing call services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the invention as disclosed in Jones et al. in view of Khartabil with the inventions as disclosed in Ramahlo et al. and Benco et al. wherein the data storage of

the communication device disclosed in Jones et al. stores communication information such as voice messages for each of the communication clients through the user interface for the purpose of managing call servicesw.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: US 2005/0190747, US 2004/0259541, and US 2004/0072544.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SONIA GAY whose telephone number is (571)270-1951. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Len Tran can be reached on (571) 272-1184. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sonia Gay/

January 28, 2008

Examiner, Art Unit 4183

/Len Tran/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 4183